

Vietnam

Edgefield Secondary School
Cultural Exchange & VIA Trip
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Student's Handbook

Name: _____

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The Cultural Exchange and Values-in-Actions trip has two key components focusing on Values-in-Action and the 21st Century Competencies. The Values-in-Action programme is designed to enhance participants' development as socially responsible citizens through ownership of their contribution to the community they are placed in. In addition, the trip also seeks to help participants further develop their 21st Century Competencies outside the school curriculum.

Through the Values-in-Action programme, we aim to :

1. enhance participants' sense of civic engagement and responsibility through taking ownership in planning and executing activities to effect a positive change in the community that they might not be familiar in;
2. as such, participants are encourage to work and interact positively out of their comfort zone, building on their self-reliance, resilience, discipline and a spirit of service to others.
3. Last but not least, the goodwill between Edgefield Secondary School and the staff and students of **NGUYEN TRAI Secondary School** will also be improved through the VIA programme.

We also aim to develop participants' **21st Century Competencies** through:

1. raising their awareness of global issues and trends via experiential learning conducted during the trip;
2. participants will also display socio-cultural and religious sensitivity by appreciating Vietnamese culture and history.
3. Moreover, participants develop an awareness of how community and national issues of a country and her relations with other countries can influence the country's culture, socio-economic development, governance and the future at a macro [societal] as well as at the micro [daily interactions] level.
4. Participants will therefore develop a strong sense of appreciation and feeling towards Singapore and be a concerned citizen of Singapore being our home and country through the understanding of Vietnam's struggle for Independence.
5. Last but not least, the trip provides opportunities for learning beyond the syllabus of the usual UG Training and foster greater interaction and bonding between the different UGs' teachers and cadets.

CODE OF CONDUCT

DOs	DO NOTs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. uphold the name of your country and school, b. appreciate the local culture, c. give your fullest attention to your hosts, d. respect the decision of your hosts, e. offer your help where appropriate, f. show your appreciation, g. be punctual at all times, h. always dress appropriately, i. be courteous, j. clarify if you are unsure, k. <u>always use English</u> as the language of communication l. ensure your own safety at all times, m. follow all instructions given by the teachers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. impose your culture on your hosts, b. show you are disinterested, c. talk when your host is talking, d. pass negative comments, e. openly show your unhappiness, f. make your host wait unnecessarily g. engage in dangerous activities, h. wear cosmetics for girls and earrings for boys, i. leave your belongings unattended j. wander away from your group without anyone knowing, k. go to the rooms of the other gender, l. make unnecessary noises after lights off.

General information



VIETNAM

What does Vietnam mean?

VIET = Native Viet People,
NAM = Viet People staying in
South of Indo China

FAST FACTS

CONTINENT:

Asia

OFFICIAL NAME:

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

Socialist republic

CAPITAL: Hanoi

POPULATION: 93,421,835

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:

Vietnamese

MONEY: Dong

AREA:

329,247 square kilometers)

MAJOR MOUNTAIN

RANGE:

Annam Cordillera

MAJOR RIVERS:

Mekong, Red, Ma, Perfume

VIETNAM FLAG

- **RED** background represent the blood spilled and the struggle for independence
- **YELLOW** represented the color of Vietnamese people,
- **The FIVE POINTS OF THE STAR** represent the five traditional Confucian classes of people:

1. The Scholars (sĩ)
2. The Peasants (nông)
3. The Craftsmen (công)
4. The Merchants (thương)
5. The Soldiers (binh)

WHY HO CHI MINH CITY?

Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) is Vietnam at its most dizzying: a high-octane city of commerce and culture that has driven the whole country forward with its limitless energy. It is a living organism that breathes life and vitality into all who settle here, and visitors cannot help but be hauled along for the ride.

From the finest hotel to the cheapest of guesthouse, the classiest of restaurants to the tastiest of street stalls, the choicest of boutiques to the scrum of markets, HCMC has it all. Wander through the timeless alleys to ancient pagodas before fast-forwarding into the future in designer malls beneath sleek skyscrapers. The ghosts of the past live on in buildings that one generation ago witnessed a city in turmoil, but the real beauty of the former Saigon's urban collage is that these two worlds blend so seamlessly into one thrilling, seething mass. Put simply, there's nowhere else quite like Ho Chi Minh City.



HISTORY OF SAIGON (AKA HCMC)

Saigon was originally part of the kingdom of Cambodia and, until the late 17th century, was a small port town known as Prey Nokor. As Vietnamese settlers moved south, it was absorbed by Vietnam and became the base for the Nguyen Lords.

During the Tay Son rebellion in the 18th century, a group of Chinese refugees established a settlement nearby, which became known by their Vietnamese neighbours as Cholon (big market). After seeing off the rebels, Nguyen Anh constructed a large citadel here (roughly where the American and French embassies now stand).

Both Saigon and Cholon were captured by the French in 1859 (who destroyed the citadel in the process) and Saigon became the capital of Cochinchina a few years later. It wasn't until 1931, after the neighbouring cities had sprawled into each other, that they were officially combined to form Saigon- Cholon (the name Cholon was dropped in 1956).

The city served as the capital of the Republic of Vietnam from 1956 until 1975, when it fell to advancing North Vietnamese forces and **was Renamed Ho Chi Minh City.**



Perfect moments, always

HỒ CHI MINH CITY

Basic Conversation (commonly-used phrases)

English	Vietnamese
Hello How are you ?	Xin chào (sin chow) Khỏe không? (kweh kohng?)
What's your name? My name is -----.	Bà tên là gì? (baa ten la zee) Tôi tên là ----- . (Toy ten la ----- .)
Fine, thank you.	Khoẻ, cảm ơn. (kweh, gauhm uhnh)
Please.	Làm ơn. (lam uhnh)
You're welcome.	Không sao đâu. (kohng sao dwoh)
Yes	Vâng (vuhng)
No.	Không. (kaumng)
I'm sorry.	Xin lỗi. (sin loy)
Goodbye	Tạm biệt (tam byet)
Where is the toilet?	Cầu tiêu ở đâu? (koh tee-oh uh doh). More formal and common: Nhà vệ sinh/wc ở đâu?
Be back soon	Sẽ quay lại sớm (se-ay kway lie-ay sohnh)
I don't understand.	Tôi không hiểu. (toy kohng hee-oh)
Is there someone here who speaks English?	Biết nói tiếng Anh không? (byet noy tyeng ang kaumng)
I can't speak Vietnamese [well].	Tôi không biết nói tiếng Việt [giỏi lắm]. (thoy kohng byet noy tyeng vyet [zoy luhm])
How much (money) is this?	Bao nhiêu (tiền)? (bahw ngew tee-uhnh...)
That's too expensive.	Đắt quá. (daht?! kwahh?)
cheap	rẻ (zeh?)

HỒ CHI MINH CITY

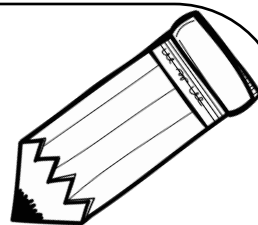
Basic Conversation (commonly-used phrases)

English	Vietnamese
VERY DELICIOUS	Rất ngon
VERY NICE	Rất đẹp
You are beautiful/ nice!	Bạn đẹp lắm!
Thirsty	khát nước
Hungry	đói bụng

I	Một
2	Hai
3	Ba
4	Bốn
5	Năm
6	Sáu
7	Bảy
8	Tám
9	Chín
10	Mười

11	Mười Một
12	Mười Hai
13	Mười Ba
14	Mười Bốn
15	Mười Lăm
16	Mười Sáu
17	Mười Bảy
18	Mười Tám
19	Mười Chín
20	Hai Mười

You may write your notes here:



Pre-departure information

HO CHI MINH CITY

Pre-Departure Information

Meeting Time and Place on Departure Day

Date : 10 Nov 2014, Monday

Departure Time : 1730hrs

Check-in Time : **1500hrs**

Venue : Changi Airport **Terminal 2, Row 4**

Date	From	To	Flight No.	Depart	Arrive
Departure Flight					
10 Nov 2014 (Monday)	Singapore Changi Airport Terminal 2	Ho Chi Minh City Tan Son Nhat Airport	SQ 186	1730hrs	1830hrs
Return Flight					
14 Nov 2014 (Friday)	Ho Chi Minh City Tan Son Nhat Airport	Singapore Changi Airport Terminal 2	SQ 185	1950hrs	2240hrs

Due to security reasons, all passengers will have to check-in their luggage personally. There will no longer be any group check-in. For hand carry, each passenger is allowed no more than one piece of luggage, not exceeding:

Dimensions: 115cm (L+B+H)

Weight: 7kg

Changi Airport Flight Info: 1800 542 44 22

HO CHI MINH CITY

Pre-Departure Information

Important Notes

- Cabin baggage allowance is 7kg per person.
- Check-in baggage allowance is 30kg per person
- Sharp items like scissors, penknife, Swiss-knife, manicure set etc. are not allowed to carry onboard the flight. They have to be packed as check-in baggage for security reasons.
- Bottles of liquids, aerosols and gels more than 100 ml per bottle are not allowed to hand carry on the flight. Please refer to "Before you leave Singapore" for more reference.



HO CHI MINH CITY

Before you leave Singapore: Guidelines on Hand Carry Luggage

Passengers are advised to check-in all liquids, aerosols and gels (LAGs) that do not meet the new guidelines. Liquids, aerosols and gels in hand-carried luggage should be packed in accordance with the new guidelines, before passengers arrive at the airport.

The new guidelines on hand-carried luggage are:

- a. Liquids, aerosols and gels must be in containers with a maximum capacity of not more than 100ml each. Liquids, aerosols and gels in containers larger than 100ml will not be accepted, even if the container is partially-filled;
- b. Containers must be placed in a transparent re-sealable plastic bag with a maximum capacity not exceeding 1-litre. These containers must fit comfortably within the transparent re-sealable plastic bag, which must be completely closed;
- c. Each passenger is allowed to carry only one transparent re-sealable plastic bag, which must be presented separately for examination at security screening point;
- d. Exemptions will be made for medications, baby food and special dietary items. These items will be subjected to additional checks at the security screening point.

Liquids include:

- Drinks, including water and juices
- Creams, balms, lotions and oils
- Cosmetics such as mascara and lip gloss
- Pastes, including toothpaste
- Contact lens solution
- Any other items of similar consistent

HO CHI MINH CITY

General Information

Entry Regulation

PASSPORT:

- Your passport must have at least 6 months validity from the date of departure from Singapore.



VISA:

- Travellers with Singapore passport do not require a visa to enter into Vietnam.
- For Non-Singaporeans, additional charges apply for visa on entry.



TIME DIFFERENCE

- Vietnam is 1 hour behind Singapore.
GMT/UTC +7

WEATHER

- Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) is situated by the Saigon River in the centre of the Cuu Long delta. The climate is divided into two seasons. The dry season lasts from November to April, the average temperature is 26° C. The rainy season begins in May and ends in October characterized by sudden heavy rains, the average temperature is 29° C. In general, the climate of Ho Chi Minh City is tropical, it is hot but mild thanks to the sea.

HO CHI MINH CITY

Packing List

No.	ITEM	QUANTITY	CHECKED (✓)
1	School PE t-shirts	2	
2	Other t-shirts	4	
3	Jeans / Track pants	2	
4	Pajamas/Clothes to sleep in	2	
5	Undergarments	Sufficient for 4D3N	
6	Jacket/Cardigan	1	
7	Cap	1	
8	School shoes / Track shoes	2 pairs	
9	Old school shoes / Track shoes (to throw away after the activity)	1 pair	
10	Socks	4 pairs	
11	Slippers / sandals	1 pair	
12	Toothbrush, toothpaste, shampoo, soap, facial cleanser	One per item	
13	Shower & Face towels	1 each	
14	Plastic bag	4	
15	Tissue paper / Wet tissue	5 packets each	
16	Sun block / insect repellent	1 bottle	
17	Pen	2	
18	Notebook AND Trip Booklet	1 + 1	
19	Water bottles	2 (500ml)	
20	Functioning thermometer	1	
21	Torchlight	1	
22	Small back pack (Harversack)/Day bag	1	
23	Personal medication	Sufficient for 4D3N	
24	Raincoat / Poncho / Umbrella	1	
25	Vietnamese currency	<S\$100	
26	Singapore dollar	<S\$50	
27	Camera/Phone/Charger/earpiece	1 set	
28	Personal gift for exchange at the school visit (budget \$5)	1	

DO NOT bring any valuable items for the trip. Should you bring these items along with you, you have to be responsible in looking after them.

HO CHI MINH CITY

Travel Information

CURRENCY & MONEY EXCHANGE

Vietnamese dong (VND) is the official currency in Vietnam.

Paper notes include:

VND 500,000; 200,000;
100,000; 50,000; 20,000;
10,000; 5,000; 2,000;
1,000; 500; 200
and 100.

Coins include:

VND 5,000; 2,000;
1,000; 500
and 200.



It is advisable to exchange your Singapore Dollar to Dong in Ho Chi Minh City to enjoy better exchange rate.

LANGUAGE

Vietnamese is the official language.

DRINKING WATER

- Tap water in Vietnam is unsafe for consumption.
- Sufficient mineral water will be provided throughout the entire trip.

HO CHI MINH CITY

Travel Information

ELECTRICAL DETAILS

The standard voltage in Vietnam is 220 volts.

You are advised to bring an universal travel adapter.



Types of Electrical Plugs Common in Vietnam

Type A

(Common in older hotels)



Type C



Type G

(Not common in older hotels)



Pre-departure Reflections and Research

PRE-DEPARTURE REFLECTIONS

Circle/highlight and rank the values that are important to you

Values that are important to you:	Ranking of the values	VALUES that will see you through the trip
Responsibility Loyalty Resilience Teamwork Empathy Integrity Sincerity Resolute Compassion Honesty Patience Harmony Respect Caring		

1. Why do you want to go for the trip?

2. What are your expectation of the trip?

3. What do you hope to gain from the trip?

4. How can you contribute to the trip?

PRE-DEPARTURE RESEARCH ON VIETNAM

Build-a-Biography

Directions: Complete the graphic organizer below with information and facts about Ho Chi Minh.

HEAD: What did he strongly believe in?

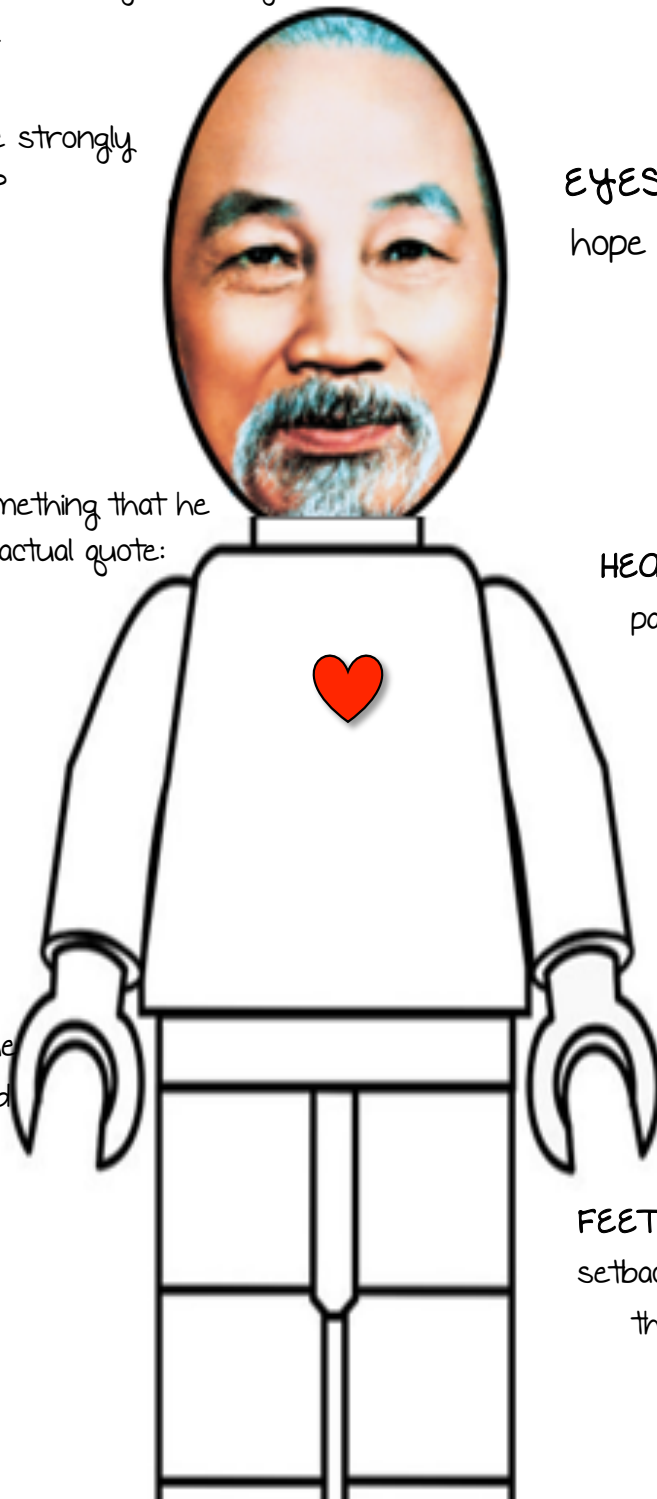
EYES: What did he hope to see in the future?

MOUTH: What is something that he would say? (Not an actual quote: you make this up!)

HEART: What was he passionate about?

HANDS: What did he accomplish? How did he contribute to history?

FEET: What are some setbacks or challenges that he faced?



Google It!

Directions: Write several important facts, words, people, etc., that would pop up about the country's government in the "search results" boxes.



Vietnam's Government

Search

Search Results:



Singapore's Government

Search

Search Results:



United States of America's

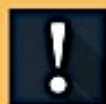
Search

Search Results:

Pre-departure Planning for VIA Programme

DEVELOP A PLAN FOR VIETNAM SCHOOL VISIT

What we aim (and are tasked) to do:



What A List!

How will the listing of tasks contribute to the success of the project?

DEVELOP A PLAN FOR VIETNAM SCHOOL VISIT

You and your friends each have different talents, skills and personality traits to contribute to the project.

Which are yours? Circle them below, and add in any other positive traits that you can contribute to the team.



SHARE

your traits with your team, and together,

THINK

about the traits and personalities of each team member, and how they would suit the roles in this project team.

DECIDE

on the roles that each group member will take on.

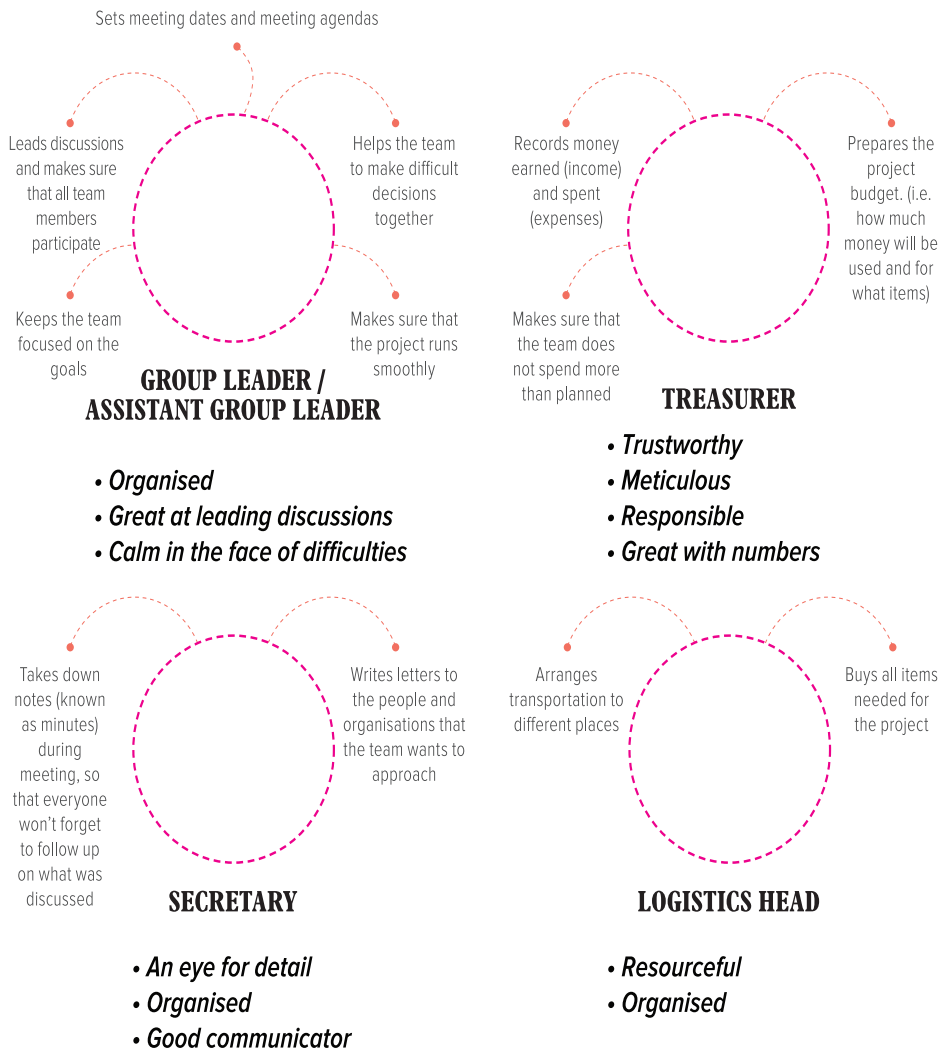


If any role in your project comes with too many responsibilities for just one person to handle, then more

DEVELOP A PLAN FOR VIETNAM SCHOOL VISIT

4 Plan for The Project

Here are some common roles and responsibilities in a team:



Let's assign your team's roles in the next page.

Besides these responsibilities, remember to involve every team member in the planning and carrying out of the project!

RESOURCEFUL

/rɪ'sɔːsfl/

Good at finding ways to overcome difficulties.

DEVELOP A PLAN FOR VIETNAM SCHOOL VISIT

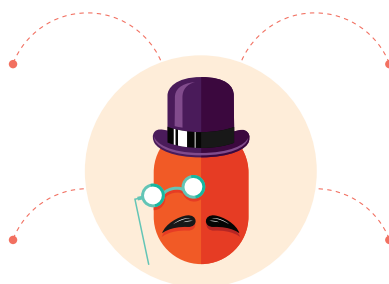
Plan for the Project

GO TEAM!

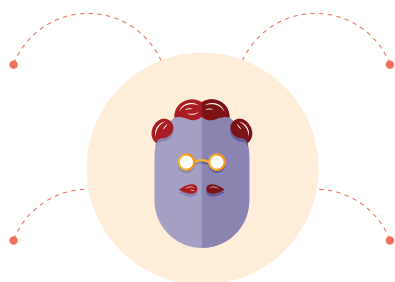
Fill in additional responsibilities here



**GROUP LEADER /
ASSISTANT GROUP LEADER**



TREASURER



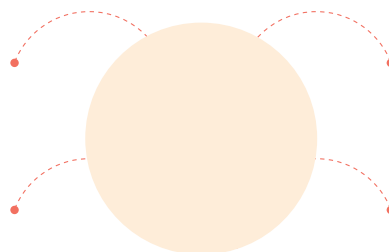
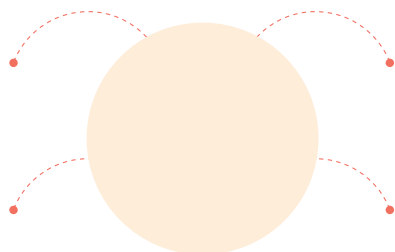
SECRETARY



LOGISTICS HEAD



Don't stick to what's listed here though - discuss and create new roles, or customise roles to fit your team's needs.



DEVELOP A PLAN FOR VIETNAM SCHOOL VISIT

Checklist

[illegible]

Itinerary

HO CHI MINH CITY (CAI BE)

Itinerary (Temperature for today: -----)

10 November 2014 (MON) - Day One:

Singapore - Ho Chi Minh City Arrival
(SQ186, ETA: 1830hrs) (Dinner)

- 1500hrs: Meet at Singapore Changi Airport Terminal 2 Row 4 for Check-in process.
- 1730hrs: Depart Singapore to Ho Chi Minh City.
- 1830hrs: Arrival at HCMC Tân Sơn Nhất International Airport .
- 1915hrs: After immigration clearance, meet our local representative.
- 1930hrs: Depart airport to downtown.
- 2000hrs: Enjoy dinner at D'NYONYA Halal Restaurant.
- 2100hrs: After dinner, proceed to hotel for checking-in.
- Debrief session at hotel/Pre-trip Reflections
- Overnight at OSCAR SAIGON Hotel

Address:

68A Nguyen Hue Ave., Dist.I,

Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Tel: (84.8) 3829 2959

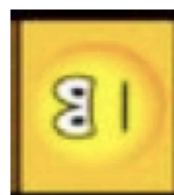
Website: www.oscar-saigonhotel.com

DAY ONE REFLECTIONS (AKA EXIT-TO-YOUR-ROOM PASS)

What I want to
know about
Vietnam



Any significant
incident/event
you'd like to
share for
today?



What I know
already about
HCMC, Vietnam



HO CHI MINH CITY (CAI BE)

Itinerary (Temperature for today: -----)

11 November 2014 (TUE) - Day Two:

HCMC- Paddy Field Lesson - Cai Be Floating Market - Homestay - Fish Catching Experience - Bánh Tet Making (Lunch/Dinner)

- 0700hrs: Breakfast at hotel.
- 0800hrs: Proceed to Cai Be ~ one of the quiet provinces in Mekong Delta (2.5hrs drive from HCMC).
- 0930hrs: Along the way, visit Paddy Field in My Tho for Paddy Field Lesson.
- 1130hrs: After paddy field lesson, explore local farm house & clean up after the activities.
- 1200hrs: Seafood lunch at MEKONG REST STOP Restaurant with the famous dish name "Fried Elephant Ear Fish ~ Ca Tai Tong Chien Xu" and many other tasting & fresh healthy dishes from this Mekong region.
- 1330hrs: After lunch, continue journey to Cai Be.
- 1430hrs: Arrive at Cai Be pier for boat ride to home-stay.
- Along the way, we will visit some local home factories such as rice paste making, rice popcorn making, coco candies making, longans drying processing, fish sauce making, soya sauce making & sewing coconut-leaves for cottage proof.
- 1530hrs: Arrive at home-stay for checking-in.
- 1630hrs: Enjoy Fish Catching Experience at small canal
*water just around knee level.
- 1730hrs: Bánh Tet Making Experience.
- 1830hrs: Enjoy dinner at home-stay.
- 2000hrs: After dinner, debrief at roof top terrace/ reflections
- After the briefing, enjoy BBQ in the garden with sweet-corn, sweet potatoes & other roots plant.
- Overnight at BA DUC Ancient House (home-stay with wifi internet & air-con attached)

DAY TWO REFLECTIONS (AKA EXIT-TO-YOUR-ROOM PASS)

I Would Like To Learn More About...

Something Interesting...

Something I Didn't Know Is...

A Question I Still Have Is...

REFLECTION ON
YOUR FEELINGS
TODAY

HO CHI MINH CITY (CAI BE)

Itinerary (Temperature for today: -----)

12 November 2014 (WED) - Day Three:

**Cai Be - Vinhlong - Full Day Visit to Local Secondary School - Homestay - Cooking Lesson
(Breakfast/ Lunch/ Dinner)**

- **0630hrs:** Enjoy delicious home cooked breakfast with dishes such as steamed sweet potatoes, sticky rice, noodle soup & etc.
- **0730hrs:** Take a boat trip from Ba Duc Ancient House to Vinhlong province for local school visit.
- Boat will pass by **Cai Be Floating Market** where you will see the morning trading in process.
- **0830hrs:** Arrive at Vinhlong pier for 15mins bus trip to

NGUYEN TRAI Secondary School.

- **0845hrs:** Arrive at school. Programmes that are scheduled at school as follows:
 - ◆ Welcome by local students & teachers
 - ◆ Short speech by local school representative (5mins)
 - ◆ Short speech by **EDGEFIELD Secondary School** representative (5mins)
 - ◆ Campus tour
 - ◆ Lessons exchange (Maths, Art, English)
 - ◆ Indoor games session
- **1130hrs:** Lunch at floating restaurant in Vinhlong.
- **1300hrs:** After lunch, back to school for the 2nd half of the programme scheduled.
 - ◆ Outdoor games session
 - ◆ Performance & activities from both schools
- **1600hrs:** End 1st day visit. Boat ride back to home-stay.
- **1700hrs:** Arrival to home-stay.
- **1800hrs:** **Cooking lesson with local family at home stay.** Locals will teach us how to prepare some traditional dishes.
- **1900hrs:** Dinner with what you cooked together with other local dishes at home-stay.
- After dinner, we will have competition on singing, dancing or games.
- Debrief at roof top terrace/Reflections
- **Overnight at BA DUC Ancient House (home-stay with wifi internet & air-con attached)**

DAY THREE REFLECTIONS (AKA EXIT-TO-YOUR-ROOM PASS)

I Would Like To Learn More About...

Something Interesting...

Something I Didn't Know Is...

A Question I Still Have Is...

REFLECTION ON
YOUR FEELINGS
TODAY

HO CHI MINH CITY (CAI BE)

Itinerary (Temperature for today: -----)

13 November 2014 (THU) - Day Four:

Cai Be - Vinhlong - Half Day Visit to Local Secondary School - Saigon - Ben Thanh Market - Water Puppet Show (Breakfast/ Lunch/ Dinner)

- 0630hrs: Enjoy delicious home cooked breakfast with dishes such as steamed sweet potatoes, sticky rice, noodle soup & etc.
- 0745hrs: Check-out. Boat ride to Cai Be pier.
- 0815hrs: Arrive at Caibe pier for coach ride to school.
- 0900hrs: Arrive at school for 2nd day's programme. Activities similar as 1st day.
- 1100hrs: End school visit.
 - ◆ Gifts exchange
 - ◆ Photos taking for memories
- 1115hrs: Lunch at floating restaurant in Vinhlong.
- 1230hrs: After lunch, return to Saigon.
- 1530hrs: Arrive back in Saigon. Drop off at BEN THANH Market to shop for local souvenirs.
- 1700hrs: Hotel Check-in.
- 1800hrs: Depart hotel to enjoy Water Puppet Show.
 - ◆ 50mins/ show.
 - ◆ Show starts at 1830hrs, end at 1915hrs
- 1915hrs: End show. Proceed for dinner.
- 1930hrs: Enjoy dinner at LION CITY Halal Restaurant.
- 2030hrs: After dinner, back to hotel.
- Debrief session at hotel/Reflections
- Overnight at OSCAR SAIGON Hotel

Address: 68A Nguyen Hue Ave., Dist.I, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Tel: (84.8) 3829 2959

Website: www.oscar-saigonhotel.com

DAY FOUR REFLECTIONS (AKA EXIT-TO-YOUR-ROOM PASS)

I Would Like To Learn More About...

Something Interesting...

Something I Didn't Know Is...

A Question I Still Have Is...

REFLECTION ON
YOUR FEELINGS
TODAY

HO CHI MINH CITY (CAI BE)

Itinerary (Temperature for today: -----)

14 November 2014 (FRI) - Day Five:

HCMC- Cu Chi Tunnels - City Tour - Departure
(SQ185, ETD: 1945hrs)
(Breakfast/ Lunch)

- 0630hrs: Breakfast at hotel.
- 0730hrs: Depart to Cu Chi District.
- 0900hrs: Arrive at Cu Chi. Visit Cu Chi Tunnels.
 - ◆ The Tunnels of Cu Chi were built over a period of 25 years, which began sometimes in the later 1940s. It became legendary during the 1960s for its role in facilitating Viet Cong control of a large rural area only 30km to 40km from Ho Chi Minh City. The tunnel network, parts of which were several storey deep, including innumerable trap doors, specially constructed living areas, storage facilities, weapons factories, field hospitals, command centers and kitchens. Experience yourself by crawling through the network of narrow tunnels dug during the period of Vietnam War.
- 1030hrs: End Cu Chi tour. Return to Saigon.
- 1200hrs: Arrive back at hotel.
- 1230hrs: Check-out.
- 1300hrs: Lunch at TANDOOR Halal Restaurant.
- 1400hrs: After lunch, continue with Saigon City Tour to visit:
 - ◆ War Museum
 - ◆ Notre Dame Cathedral
 - ◆ General Post Office
- 1630hrs: Transfer to the airport for flight home.

END OF ITINERARY

21



Perfect moments, always

DAY TWO REFLECTIONS YOUR PASS TO HOME SWEET HOME!

I Would Like To Learn More About...

Something Interesting...

Something I Didn't Know Is...

A Question I Still Have Is...

REFLECTION ON
YOUR FEELINGS
TODAY

Cai Be Boat Ride



Cai Be Floating Marketing



Vegetable Planting



Sampan Rowing



Fish Catching



Cooking Lesson



Tai Tu Music



NGUYỄN TRÃI Secondary School



Banh Tet Making



Cu Chi Tunnels



Ben Thanh Market



Notre Dame Cathedral



General Post Office



City Hall



Opera House



Reunification Palace



War Remnant Museum



CAI BE

Hotel Information



BA DUC Ancient House

Address: 155 An Loi Hamlet, Dong Hoa Hiep Village,
Caibe District, Tien Giang Povince, Vietnam

Tel: +84 73 2823 046

Fax: +84 73 3925 227

Email: kieu@baducmekong.com / thienkieu83@gmail.com

Website: <http://baducmekong.com>

HO CHI MINH CITY

Hotel Information



Oscar Saigon Hotel

Address: 68A Nguyen Hue Ave., Dist.1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Tel: (84-8) 38292959 - 38292958

Fax: (84-8) 38222958 - 38292732

Email: oscarsaigonhotel@oscar-saigonhotel.com

Website: www.oscar-saigonhotel.com

Vietnam's struggle for Independence

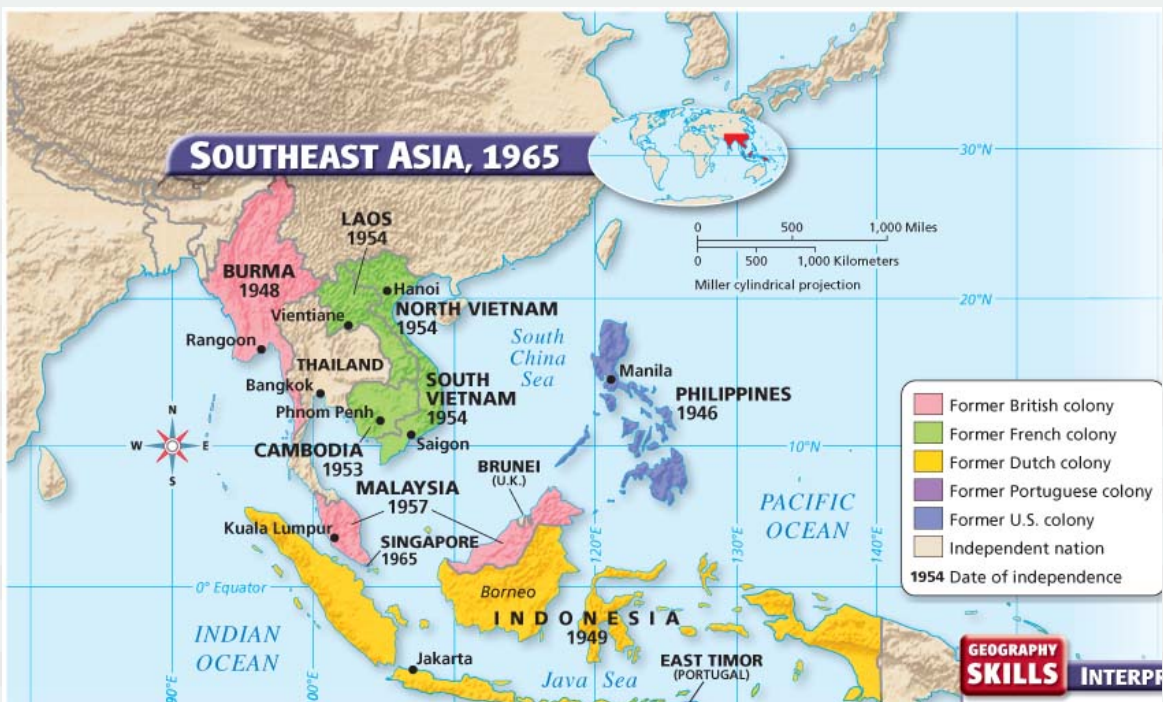
Inquiry Question:
**Why did Vietnam gain
independence only in 1976
and not in 1945?**

Background Information

- Vietnam was ruled by China for a thousand years before it won its independence in 939 CE.
 - For many years, the country thrived and was one of the most advanced cultures in Asia.
- However, by the 1900s, it would become another Southeastern Asian country controlled by a European power.

French Control

- France laid claim to the land area known as Indochina (now Vietnam) in the 1900s.
- The French wanted control of this land because of its seaports and abundance of natural resources.



Nationalism

- The people who lived in Indochina had worked hard for generations to maintain independence from China.
- They resented being treated like second-class citizens in their own country by the French.
- Soon, nationalism was on the rise and it was directed at the French colony leaders.

Ho Chi Minh

- Ho Chi Minh was a young man who began to fight for independence from the French.
- He believed that the Communist Party was the way to go because they often spoke against European colonial powers.
- In the 1930s, he organized the Indochinese Communist Party and staged protests against the French.
 - The French rulers arrested many of the members, and Minh had to flee the country to escape the death penalty.



Ho Chi Minh -
Indochinese
Delegate to
French
Communist
Congress in
1921

Vietminh

- On September 2, 1945, Ho Chi Minh declared Vietnam's independence from France.
 - He created the Vietminh League, a guerrilla army, to fight against the French.
 - The Vietminh received assistance from China and the Soviet Union.
- For 8 years, the Vietminh fought the French without much success until 1954 when they defeated a French military camp at Dien Bien Phu.
- After this Vietminh victory, the French finally decided to surrender control of the country to Ho Chi Minh.



Ho Chi Minh with
Vietminh in 1950



Vietnamese soldiers resting between advances in a trench at Dien Bien Phu - 1954⁵³



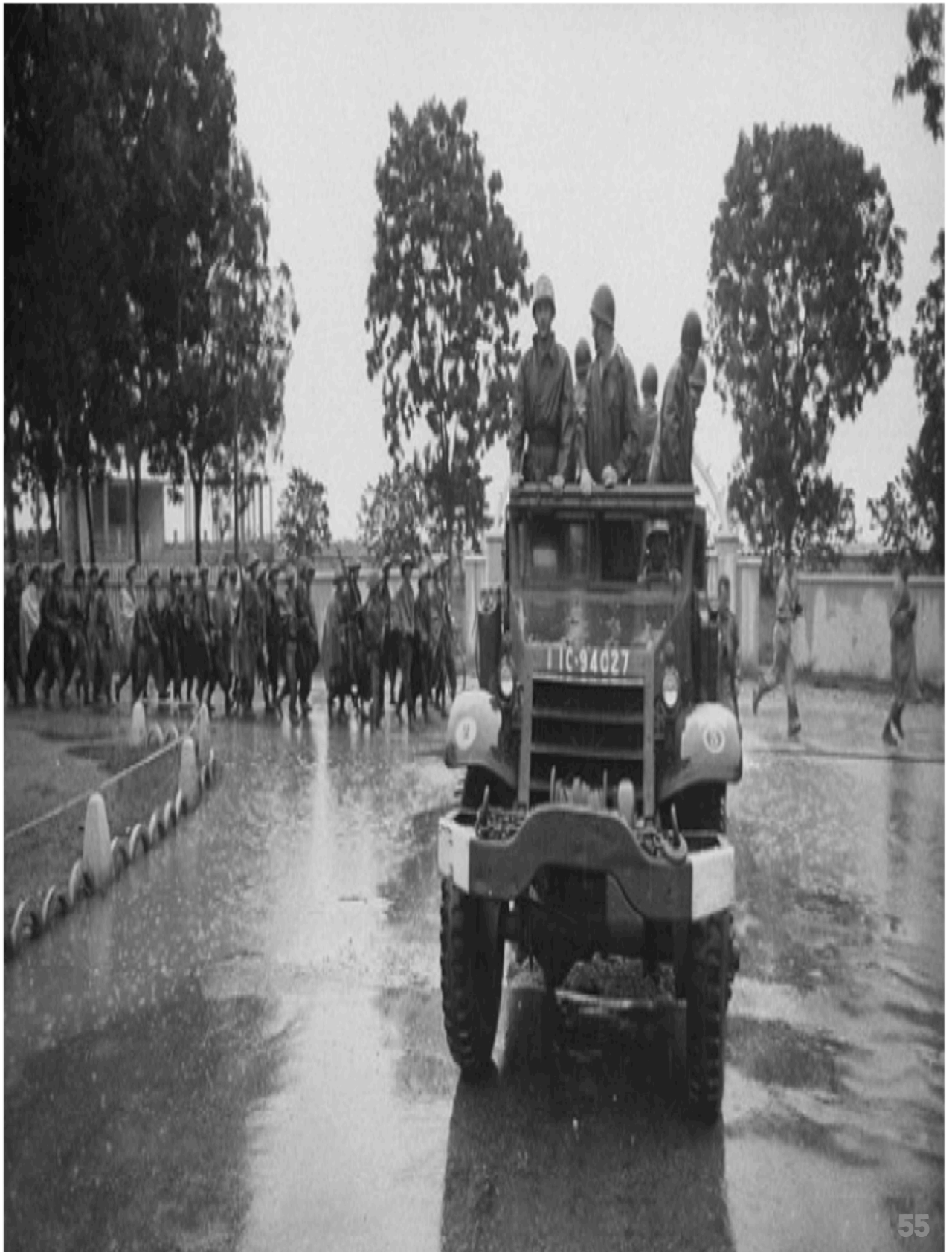
Vietminh troops celebrating after French surrender.

54



Perfect moments, always

French troops leaving (in jeep) as
Vietminh (back left) take over Hanoi.



55



Perfect moments, always

17th Parallel

- The two sides went to Geneva, Switzerland for a conference to end French involvement in Vietnam.
- The US also attended and was alarmed at the idea of Minh & the Communist Party ruling Vietnam.
 - The US used its influence to have the country split into two parts (at the 17th Parallel), with Minh in control of the northern region and the US in charge of the southern region.
- The plan was to keep Vietnam split until the country was stabilized, and then to let the people vote on what kind of government they wanted to country to have.

Division of
Vietnam
after
Geneva
Conference





"Up to a million refugees left communist North Vietnam during Operation Passage to Freedom after the country was partitioned." 58



Perfect moments, always

Vietnam War & The Role of Viet Cong

- Although he had control over the north, Ho Chi Minh was not satisfied and continued to fight for full Vietnamese unification.
 - He created another guerrilla army, the Viet Cong, to fight against anti-communist forces in South Vietnam.
- In 1965, the US went to war with North Vietnam to protect the South and to prevent the spread of communism.
 - Over 500,000 US troops fought in Vietnam.
 - Ho Chi Minh's Viet Cong fought against American forces for almost a decade.

"If we have
to fight, we
shall fight.
You will kill
ten of our
men, and we
will kill one of
yours, and in
the end it
will be you
who will tire
of it."

~Ho Chi Minh



Uniting Vietnam

- After many years of fighting and the loss of thousands of lives on both sides, the US decided to withdraw its forces from Vietnam in 1973.
 - The conflict ended in a cease-fire agreement.
- The last US helicopter left the American Embassy in Vietnam in April 1975.
 - The next day, the North Vietnamese army took over the country and unified it as the Republic of Vietnam.
- Even though Ho Chi Minh died in 1969, his dream of an independent Vietnam finally became a reality.

Vietnam's Independence CLOZE Notes

Directions: Complete the notes .

Background

1. Vietnam was ruled by _____ for a thousand years before it won its independence in 939 CE.
2. However, by the _____, it would become another Southeastern Asian country controlled by a _____ power.

French Control & Nationalism

3. _____ laid claim to the land area known as _____ (now Vietnam) in the 1900s.
4. They resented being treated like _____ citizens in their own country by the French.

Ho Chi Minh & Vietminh

5. He believed that the _____ Party was the way to go because they often spoke against _____.
6. On September 2, 1945, Ho Chi Minh declared Vietnam's _____ from France.
7. He created the _____ League, a _____ army, to fight against the French.
8. The Vietminh received assistance from _____ and the _____.
9. For 8 years, the Vietminh fought the French without much success until 1954 when they defeated a French military camp at _____.

17th Parallel

10. The two sides went to _____, Switzerland for a conference to end French involvement in Vietnam.
11. The US used its influence to have the country split into two parts (at the _____), with Minh in control of the _____ region and the US in charge of the southern region.

Vietnam War

12. Although he had control over the north, Ho Chi Minh was not satisfied and continued to fight for full Vietnamese _____.
13. He created another guerrilla army, the _____, to fight against anti-communist forces in _____ Vietnam.
14. In 1965, the US went to _____ to protect the South and to prevent the _____.

Uniting Vietnam

15. The conflict ended in a _____ agreement.
16. The last US helicopter left the American Embassy in Vietnam in April _____.

TEST YOURSELF

1. What were the internal factors that affected Vietnam's progress towards independence from 1945 to 1976?

2. How did the Cold War politics affect Vietnam's struggle for independence?

POST-TRIP REFLECTION

All students must complete their post trip reflection based on the questions below. You will key in your reflection on the **Google Form** that will be emailed to you after the trip. You are required to submit your reflection by 21 November 2014 (Friday).

- What are your learning points?
- How did your learning impact your feelings and appreciation towards Singapore?
- How can you use your experience and learning to better contribute to the school & community?
- Why was the trip meaningful to you?
- Who were the people who made a difference to you? Why?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- This booklet was prepared for Edgefield Secondary School Cultural Exchange & VIA Trip to Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam on 10th to 14th Nov 2014.
- Please do not reproduce or disseminate this booklet for other purposes.

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